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SOCIAL STUDIES 23

STUDENT MATERIALS





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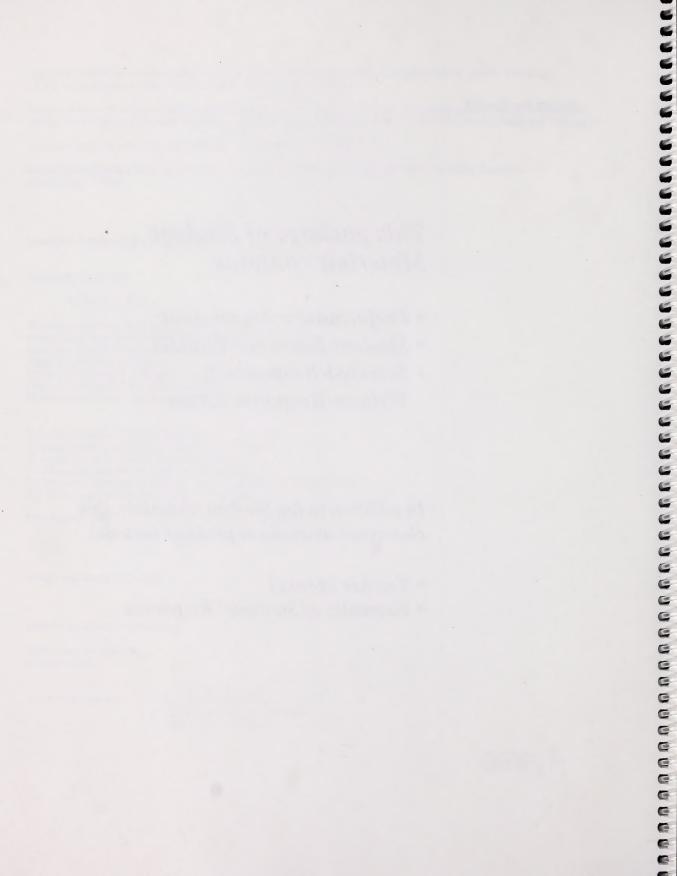
This package of Student Materials contains

- Performance Assessment
- Student Resource Booklet
- Selected-Response & Written-Response Exam

In addition to the Student Materials, this classroom assessment package includes

- Teacher Manual
- Examples of Students' Responses





Performance Assessment



Performance Assessment

Overview

Part/Activity	Page	Group/ Independent	Time	Mark Allocation
Introduction	1	Independent	5 min	N/A
Part A: Setting the Stage				
Activity 1—Thinking About Modern Life	2	Group	5–10 min	N/A
Activity 2—Developing an Initial Point of View	3	Group	5–10 min	N/A
Part B: Gathering and Interpreting I	nformati	on		A MANAGE
Activity 1—Industrialization in Great Britain	4	Independent	15–20 min	6 marks
Activity 2—Industrialization in Mexico	5	Independent	15–20 min	6 marks
Part C: Preparing a Letter of Advice				9,
Activity 1—Summarizing Information	6	Independent	10–15 min	N/A
Activity 2—Advising the Government of Mexico	7–9	Independent	30–40 min	18 marks
		TOTAL	85–120 min	30 marks

Your teacher will already have explained the scoring criteria to you. Remember that your work will be scored for Ideas, Support, and Communication of Ideas.

Note: There are activities in this assessment that are designed to focus your thoughts on a specific subject, and no marks will be allocated to them. These *focusing activities* are vital to your successful completion of the assessed written activities.



Introduction

Independent Activity

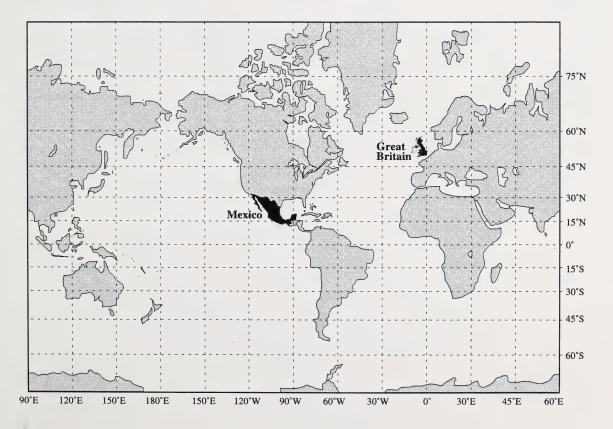
(5 min.)

No nation in the world today is untouched by the changes caused by industrialization. Over the past two hundred years—beginning in Great Britain—traditional economic, social, and cultural practices have been changed as a consequence of industrialization. For example, before 1800, most of the world's people lived in small towns or on farms. Today, many people live in large cities. This is just one result of industrialization.

The activities in this assessment focus on changes that occurred in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution and that are occurring today as Mexico industrializes. At the conclusion of these activities, you will make recommendations about the future of industrial development in Mexico.

These activities are designed to help you explore three main questions:

- What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization?
- Is industrialization desirable?
- How rapidly should a nation industrialize?



Part A: Setting the Stage

Activity 1—Thinking About Modern Life

Group Activity (5–10 min.)

Canadians live in a technologically advanced, industrial society that is experiencing rapid economic, political, and social change. This society offers the possibility of a lifestyle with many benefits. However, a technologically advanced society also has its problems. This activity gives you the opportunity to evaluate modern life.

- Turn to page 1 of the Resource Booklet and examine the collage of images of modern life.
- Using these images as a starting point, in your group identify and discuss six **positive** features of modern society. List them in the chart below.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

• Identify and discuss six negative features of modern society.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

Activity 2—Developing an Initial Point of View

Group Activity (5–10 min.)

The Canadian way of life has been greatly shaped by the process of technological change that includes industrialization. People have differing views about whether these changes are positive or negative.

• Enter each group member's name in the chart below. Each person must complete the statement to the right of his/her name.

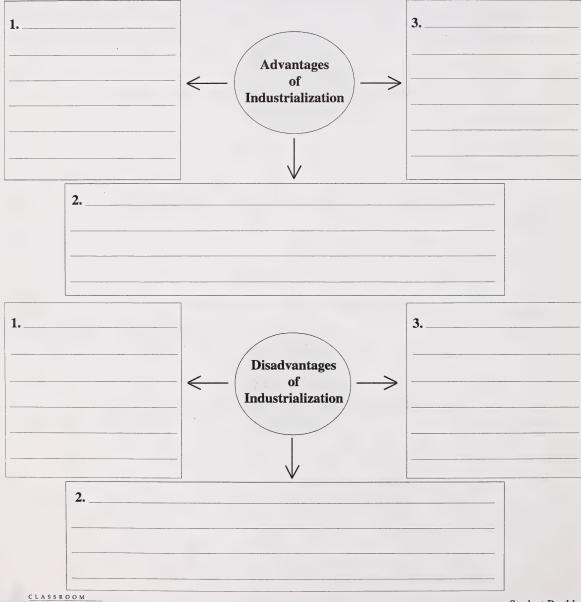
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society
Group Member:	Industrialization and technological change have made our society

Part B: Gathering and Interpreting Information Activity 1—Industrialization in Great Britain

Independent Activity

(15-20 min.)

- Examine the seven sources on pages 2 to 5 of your Resource Booklet.
- Complete the following chart by clearly describing three **advantages** and three **disadvantages** of industrialization in Great Britain. (6 marks)

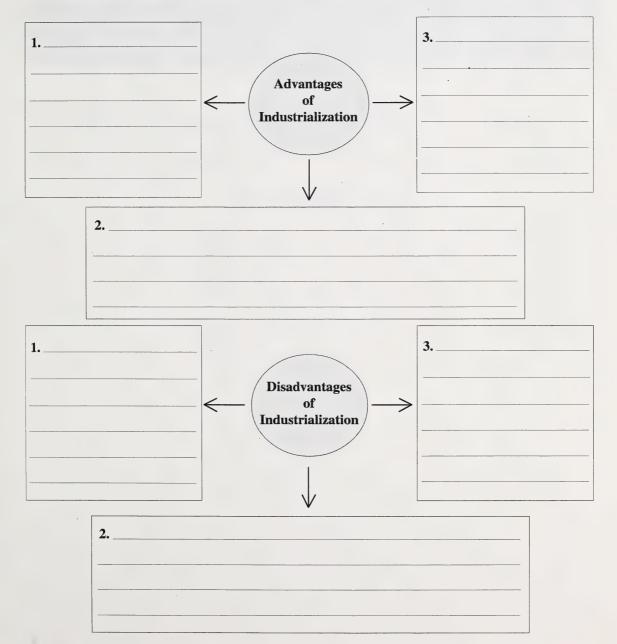


Activity 2—Industrialization in Mexico

Independent Activity

(15-20 min.)

- Examine the six sources on pages 6 to 8 of your Resource Booklet.
- Complete the following chart by clearly describing three **advantages** and three **disadvantages** of industrialization in Mexico. (6 marks)



Part C: Preparing a Letter of Advice

Activity 1—Summarizing Information

Independent Activity

(10-15 min.)

- Read the two comments on page 9 of the Resource Booklet.
- Write down your thoughts about the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization in the space provided.
- Support your thoughts and ideas with the evidence you have gathered from previous activities.

My thoughts and ideas about the advantages and disadvantages of industrialization:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Activity 2—Advising the Government of Mexico

Independent Activity

(30-40 min.)

Imagine that the government of Mexico has decided to pause and consider whether or not the process of rapid industrialization is in the best interests of the nation. The government is seeking the advice of development experts, including you. They have asked each expert to write a letter to the President of Mexico, answering the question below.

Should Mexico proceed with its efforts to rapidly industrialize?

(18 marks)

- Write a letter of response in which you clearly answer the above question.
- Support your response with statistics and/or historical evidence.
- Use the preplanning activity on page 6 to assist your writing.
- Remember to use the information provided in your Resource Booklet, and to correct any errors of spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

For ideas and planning



For finished work

To the President of Mexico:	
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	Continued



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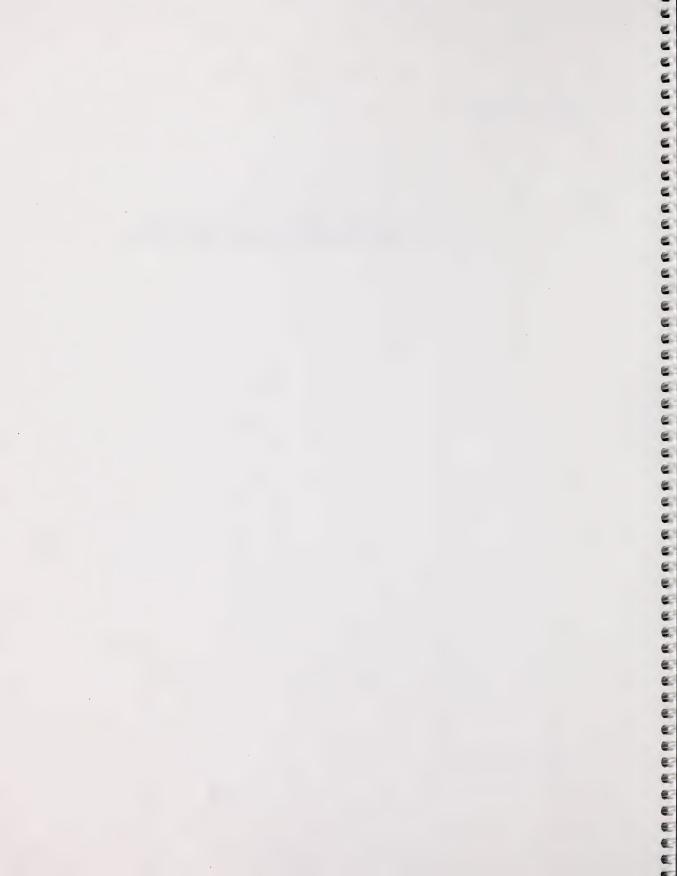
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S: 1
Sincerely,

Student Resource Booklet





Part A: Setting the Stage Activity 1—Thinking About Modern Life Group Activity

(10-15 min.)



Part B: Gathering and Interpreting Information

Activity 1—Industrialization in Great Britain



1

Great Britain Industrializes

The Industrial Revolution, one of the greatest causes of change in human history, began in Great Britain in the mid-1750s. Although it developed gradually at first, between 1800 and 1850 it created rapid, revolutionary changes within society.

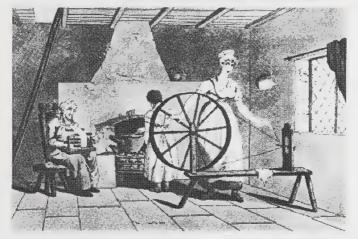
Before 1750, Great Britain was an agricultural nation. Most people lived in small farming towns or villages, making their living from the products they grew. Manufacturing was limited to small-scale industries, mostly operating out of homes.

By 1850, in contrast, half of the British people lived in cities. Large factories mass-produced goods on a scale never before imagined. Huge profits were made by owners of industry, and Great Britain became known as the "workshop of the world." The British economy grew massively during the 1800s.

The new industries produced a wide range of goods. Mass-produced furniture replaced more expensive hand-crafted furniture. Many labour-saving devices were invented. Farmers increased their productivity by purchasing new machinery. Developments in medicine helped to reduce infant mortality and increase life expectancy. Travel became easier and less hazardous because of improvements to roads and the use of steam power for water and rail transportation.

In the new factories however, workers laboured long hours for very low wages. There was little concern for safety, and as a result many people were killed or injured by unsafe machinery. Small children were often employed and mistreated by profit-motivated employers. Few efforts were made to control the pollution and environmental damage caused by the rush to increase production. Workers commonly lived in hastily built slums located near factories. These slums were typically dirty, unsafe, and a breeding ground for contagious diseases.

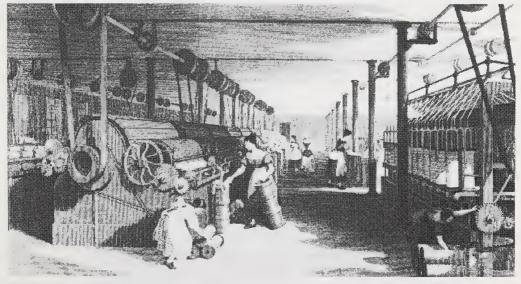
Great Britain (1750)



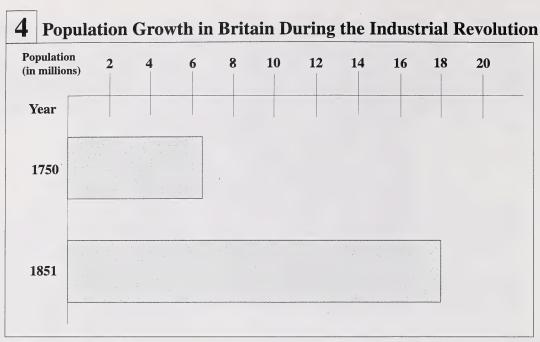
Before the Industrial Revolution, cloth was produced in homes.

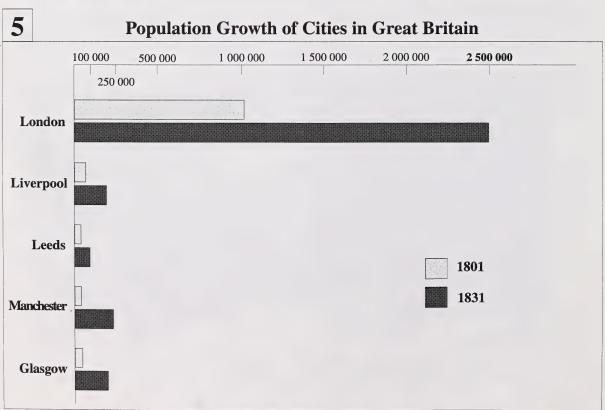
3

Great Britain (1850)



During the Industrial Revolution, cloth production shifted to factories.





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This illustration shows a late 19th-century view of an ideal middle-class family.

7



 $\begin{tabular}{lll} A & COURT & FOR & KING & CHOLERA. \\ This illustration portrays life in a working class district. \\ \end{tabular}$

Activity 2—Industrialization in Mexico



1

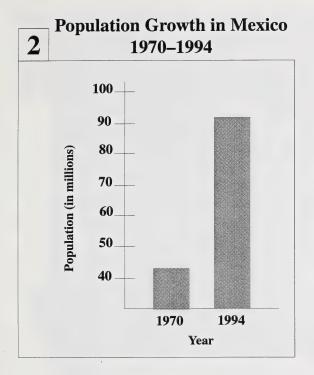
Mexico Industrializes

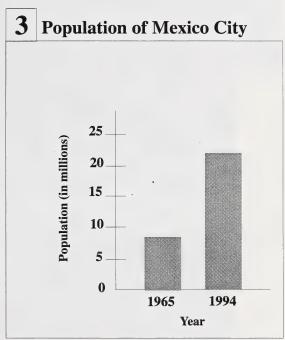
Until 1960, with few exceptions, only the nations of North America and Western Europe were industrialized, giving them almost complete control over the world's economic resources. Many of the nations of Africa, South America, and Asia were used mainly as sources of raw materials for industrialized countries. The leaders of many of these nations realized that, in order to enjoy the benefits of economic development, their nations needed to industrialize.

Before 1960, Mexico had an agriculturally based economy. Most people were farmers or farm labourers, living in villages close to their work. During the early 1960s, the Mexican government made a determined effort to increase mining and manufacturing to create a stronger, more diversified economy. This effort had a great deal of success. Today, Mexico has one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Its manufactured goods are widely exported. The growing Mexican middle and upper classes enjoy a greatly improved lifestyle, largely as a result of this economic growth. A recent boom in foreign investment has further boosted the economy. Many corporations have chosen to relocate existing production facilities or build new factories in Mexico. In addition to creating employment, this has also caused serious problems.

Foreign investors have been attracted to Mexico to take advantage of relatively low wage rates and lax environmental protection laws. Other glaring problems have been created by industrialization in Mexico. The high cost of rapid development has forced large-scale borrowing and led to a foreign debt of over \$100 billion (U.S.). Millions of farmers have moved to cities to seek jobs, creating overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions and desperate poverty. By 1994, it was estimated that over 40% of the people living in Mexico City resided in temporary or substandard homes. Wages today remain extremely low; therefore, few workers are able to share in Mexico's "economic miracle." The richest 10% of the population controls almost one half of the nation's wealth, while the poorest 10% of the population owns less than 3% of Mexico's total wealth. Development has also commonly occurred with little concern for the environment. As a result, there is widespread ecological damage.

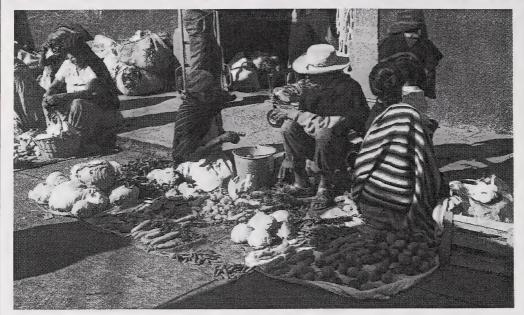






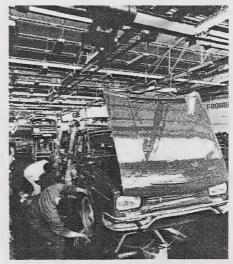
4 Statistics on Mexico		
	1965	1990
GNP per capita	\$428	\$2 800
Urban population	40%	73%
Literacy rate	70%	90%
Population	44 million	91 million
Physicians per 10 000 people	5.4	6.7
Persons per car	17	9
Major exports	• cotton • sugar • tobacco	oilcoffeeenginesmanufactured goods

Mexico Today



Some Mexicans still live a traditional life, buying and selling homegrown and homemade goods in open-air markets.





Many Mexicans now work in industries such as this small shoe manufacturer (left) and this automobile plant (right).

Part C: Preparing a Letter of Advice

Activity 1—Summarizing Information

Despite its disadvantages,

industrialization has been a positive force in the world.

The citizens of nations that are fully industrialized have longer life expectancies, and there are lower rates of infant deaths. People are better educated and are provided with a wide choice of consumer goods. Many people have a high standard of living and enjoy luxuries people only dreamed of in the past. I would not want to go back to living and working in a pre-industrial society.

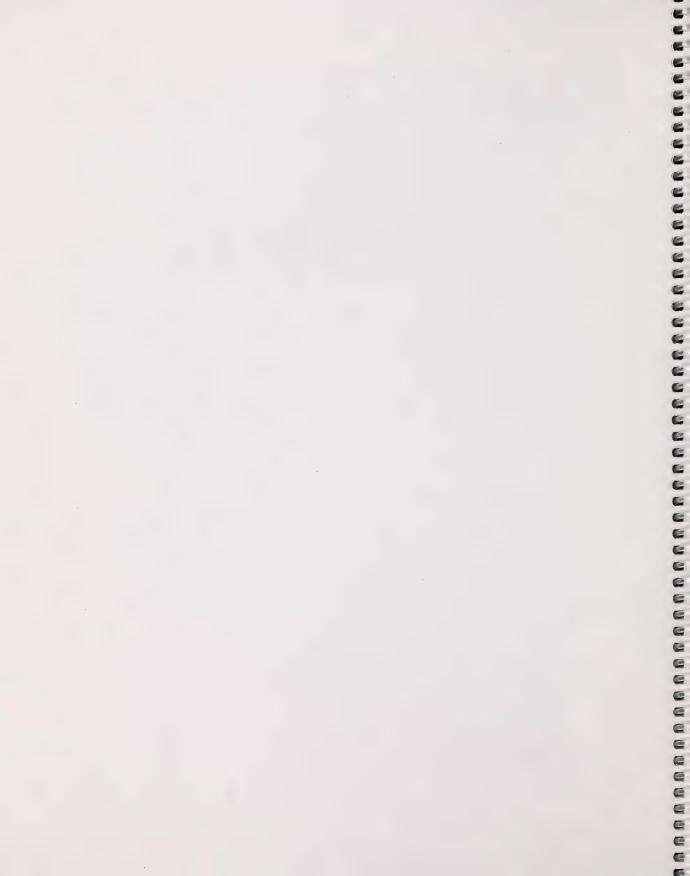


Industrialization has had many negative effects on the world. Industrialized nations gobble up natural resources and produce massive amounts of pollution. And for what? So everyone can struggle to get ahead? Modern life has become characterized by materialism, urban sprawl, and a lack of human compassion. Society allows some people to have massive wealth, while others labour long hours for little pay.



Selected-Response & Written-Response Exam





Selected-Response & Written-Response Exam

Description

- This exam consists of 70 selected-response questions worth 1 mark each, and 2 written-response questions worth 30 marks, for a total of 100 marks.
- You have 2 hours to complete this exam.

Instructions

Selected-Response Questions

- Answer all the questions in this exam by choosing the correct or best answer.
- Use an HB pencil to mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

Answer Sheet

- A. Vancouver
- A B D

- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal
- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.

Written-Response Questions

- Complete the written-response tasks in the exam booklet.
- Your teacher will already have explained the scoring criteria to you. Remember that your work will be scored for Ideas and Support, and Communication of Ideas.

Note: If you have time, you may wish to check your answers and written work before you hand in the exam to your teacher.



1 €. 6

Ouestions 1 to 35 focus on the impact of events from the era before the French Revolution until the end of the First World War.

nionio 🕷 Junio, profuccio 🔻 Buirgari relocurum 🕷 Virtuani Prisc 🐐 Recornina 🕷 Societica 🗟 ncreasing nationalism, greater social equality, and industrial growth were important changes that occurred in the time period from the French Revolution until the end of the First World War.

- 1. In Europe before the French Revolution, nations were usually ruled by
 - A. appointed senates
 - B. elected parliaments
 - C. powerful noble families
 - D. wealthy businesspersons

Use the following information to answer question 2.

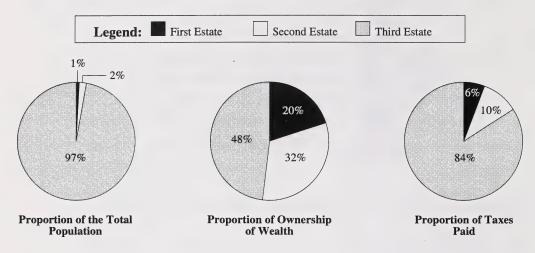
Before the French Revolution, many writers wanted the government to produce a document explaining the basic laws of the country, the legal rights of citizens, and the powers of government.

- The document referred to above is a
 - A. covenant
 - В. testament
 - C. manifesto
 - D. constitution

A. C. Repolising &

Source I

Population and Economic Statistics from Pre-Revolutionary France



Source II

Some of the main beliefs stated by the Declaration of the Rights of Man,
passed by the National Assembly of France on 26 August, 1789:

Belief I:	Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.
Donet I.	men are born and remain free and equal in rights.

Belief II:	The law has the right only to prohibit actions harmful to society.
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are necessary, so that they can consent freely to them, can check

how they are used, and can decide the shares to be paid.

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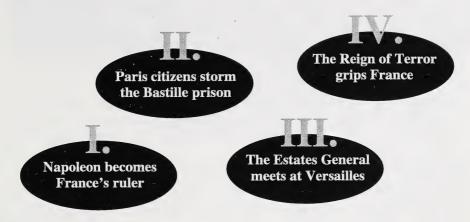
- 3. Which belief from the Declaration of the Rights of Man (Source II) was written to directly address the problem illustrated in Source I?
 - A. Belief I
 - B. Belief II
 - C. Belief IV
 - D. Belief V
- **4.** The graphs in Source I indicate that pre-revolutionary French society was based on a belief in
 - A. equality
 - B. mobility
 - C. privilege
 - D. patriotism
- 5. Considering the beliefs listed, the Declaration of the Rights of Man (Source II) was a document aimed at creating
 - A. an increased respect for nationalism
 - B. greater levels of egalitarianism
 - **C.** a greater respect for tradition
 - D. higher levels of privilege
- 6. The storming of the Bastille prison in Paris in 1789 was an example of French citizens'
 - **A.** demonstration of patriotic support for the nation's war efforts
 - B. attempts to prevent political changes from beginning
 - C. use of violence to protest government actions
 - **D.** use of force to defend the monarchy



In pre-revolutionary France, most
people lived in small communities and never travelled more
than a few kilometres away from their home. Tradition and custom
directed the lives of most people: if your father was a farmer, then you
would probably become a farmer as well. Loyalty was to the family,
the community, or to the local lord.

- 7. Considering the information provided by the speaker, social change in pre-revolutionary France would have been
 - A. slow and occasional
 - **B.** encouraged by leaders
 - C. constant and consistent
 - **D.** welcomed by all social classes
- 8. According to the above information, life in pre-revolutionary France was mainly controlled by
 - A. orders from the king
 - B. orders from military leaders
 - C. decisions made from day to day
 - **D.** the way things were done in the past
- 9. The Reign of Terror was a period during the French Revolution when
 - A. foreign armies invaded France in an effort to capture and punish the French king
 - **B.** supporters of the nobility organized armed revolts to eliminate the supporters of the revolution
 - **C.** Napoleon Bonaparte, supported by the French military, took control of the national government
 - **D.** revolutionary leaders used extreme violence to eliminate people they feared were opposed to the revolution

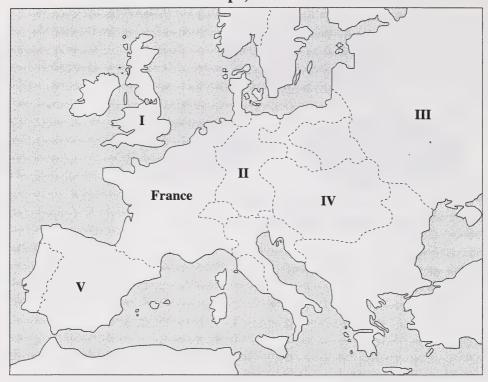
Use the following events from the French Revolution to answer question 10.



- 10. What is the correct **chronological** order of these events?
 - A. I, II, III, IV
 - **B.** II, IV, I, III
 - C. III, II, IV, I
 - **D.** IV, II, I, III
- 11. Symbols such as a new flag, a national anthem, and slogans such as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" were used during the French Revolution to encourage citizens to
 - A. reject political change
 - B. become more patriotic
 - C. accept cultural diversity
 - **D.** preserve social traditions
- **12.** Napoleon Bonaparte's rule of France was supported by many citizens **largely** because he
 - A. increased France's wealth and power
 - **B.** created a fully democratic French government
 - C. restored the rights and privileges of the nobility
 - **D.** established peaceful relations between France and other nations

Use the following map to answer questions 13 and 14.

Europe, 1812



- **13.** Which nation on the above map did Napoleon Bonaparte attempt to conquer in an invasion that failed disastrously during the winter of 1812?
 - A. Nation I
 - B. Nation III
 - C. Nation IV
 - **D.** Nation V
- 14. Which nation was never invaded by the French armies of Napoleon?
 - A. Nation I
 - B. Nation II
 - C. Nation III
 - D. Nation V

Written Response I—15 marks

Use your knowledge and information from the selected-response questions to complete the following task.

The French Revolution began because people were dissatisfied with conditions of life under the old order. During the revolution, many terrible events occurred. However, there were also many positive results.

On the following pages, three students are presenting information about the French Revolution. Each student's presentation has been started for you. Complete all three presentations using relevant ideas and support.

For ideas and planning

Continued



For finished work



I				
1				
Unfortunata	ly, many terrible eve	ents occurred du	wing the French	
Revolution,	such as	ents occurred du	iming the Prench	
ŕ				C.
				Stude



7	However, there were many beneficial results. For instance,
ident III	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Vor	have completed the first written response. Plages continue
101	with the rest of the exam.



- **15.** Before the Industrial Revolution, the daily life of **most** Europeans involved work in which economic activity?
 - A. Exploration and trade
 - B. Banking and investing
 - C. Agricultural production
 - D. Mining and mineral processing

Use the following developments to answer question 16.

Development I: The Agricultural Revolution

Development II: The mass production of goods

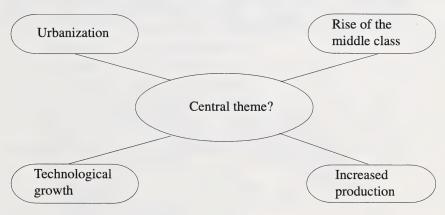
Development III: The enclosure of the common lands

Development IV: The discovery of abundant natural resources

- 16. Which development is a result of, rather than a cause of, the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. Development I
 - B. Development II
 - C. Development III
 - D. Development IV
- 17. Which statement about cities during the Industrial Revolution is correct?
 - **A.** Cities offered a life of luxury and comfort for most inhabitants.
 - **B.** Cities offered wealth and opportunity to the majority of citizens.
 - **C.** Cities were generally well planned and grew at a slow to moderate rate.
 - D. Cities were generally unplanned and provided poor living conditions for many workers.

- 18. An important technological development of the Industrial Revolution was the
 - A. invention of the steam engine
 - **B.** domestication of wild animals
 - C. construction of a spinning wheel
 - **D.** development of the domestic system
- 19. From the viewpoint of factory workers, a **negative** result of the rapid industrialization that occurred in Great Britain during the 1800s was the
 - A. passage of labour laws that reduced the working hours of children and women
 - **B.** evolution of socialism, with its ideas about equally shared wealth
 - C. lack of regulation governing the safety of industrial machinery
 - **D.** formation of the first trade unions and labour organizations

Use the following diagram to answer question 20.



- 20. What is the central theme of the above diagram?
 - A. The Causes of Nationalism
 - **B.** The Results of Imperialism
 - C. The Causes of Egalitarianism
 - **D.** The Results of Industrialization

Illustration I

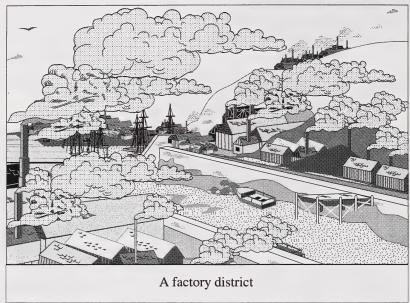
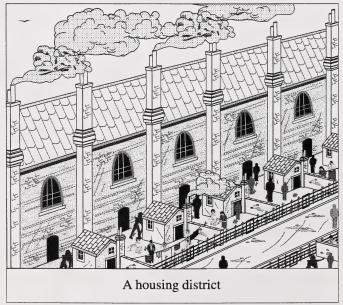


Illustration II



- 21. During which time period do the illustrations characterize conditions in Great Britain?
 - **A.** 1050 to 1200
 - **B.** 1300 to 1450
 - **C.** 1500 to 1650
 - **D.** 1750 to 1900
- **22.** Taken together, the illustrations are **most useful** in providing information about the impact of industrialization upon Britain's
 - A. birth rate
 - B. urban life
 - C. literacy rates
 - D. international trade
- **23.** The **best** economic explanation for why industrialization contributed to European imperialism is that it created
 - A. more powerful weapons and larger armies
 - **B.** a demand for more workers and living space
 - C. a demand for more raw materials and markets
 - **D.** new and more efficient methods of transportation
- 24. Which European nation was unified by a series of wars in the 1860s and 1870s?
 - A. Spain
 - B. France
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Germany

25. Imperialism is best defined as

- A. the domination of one nation by another
- **B.** the creation of laws to guarantee civil rights
- C. a rapid growth of industrial and economic power
- **D.** an armed conflict between nations to settle a dispute

Use the following information to answer questions 26 and 27.

Nation I

By 1914, this nation ruled an empire spread across the globe. It was noted for its powerful navy, and was upset with Germany for challenging its naval power.

Mation I

Nation II

This nation was seeking revenge after losing a war in the 1870s. Not only was this defeat a blow to its pride, but it also forced this nation to surrender the territories of Alsace and Lorraine.

26. Which of the following choices correctly identifies the nations described above?

Matter II

	Nation 1	Nation II
A.	Great Britain	France
B.	Russia	Great Britain
C.	France	Germany
D.	Austria-Hungary	Russia

- 27. This description of the two nations suggests that a **major** cause of the First World War was the
 - A. absence of free trade among nations
 - **B.** preservation of cultural traditions
 - C. protection of national interests
 - **D.** need to assist allied nations

- 28. The event commonly viewed as the most immediate cause of the First World War was
 - A. a naval arms race between Great Britain and France
 - **B.** a general increase in nationalist feeling throughout European nations
 - C. the assassination of a member of the Austrian royal family in Sarajevo
 - **D.** the competition for colonies in Africa between some European nations

Use the following posters to answer question 29.

Source I



—from Discovering Canada

Source II



—from Discovering Canada

- 29. These posters were designed to appeal to people's
 - A. religious beliefs
 - B. patriotic beliefs
 - C. economic ideas
 - **D.** political ideas
- 30. The First World War has been called a total war because it
 - A. lasted for more years than any previous war
 - **B.** ended without a military victory for either side
 - C. led to bitter feeling between citizens of warring nations
 - D. required a complete effort by citizens of warring nations

To answer questions 31 and 32, identify the concept that is represented by each example.

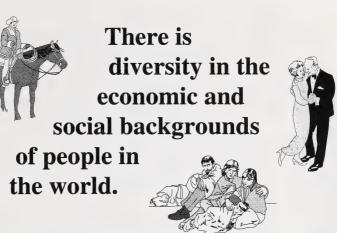
Concepts

A.	Imperialism
В.	Nationalism
C. [Egalitarianism
D. [Industrialization

- **31. Example:** Health care services in Canada are provided on the basis of personal need, not personal wealth.
- **32. Example:** In the early 1990s, the nation of Yugoslavia broke apart into several new territories as a result of various ethnic groups seeking their political independence.
- 33. Because of low labour costs, a large amount of the world's industrial production in the late 20th century is occurring in
 - A. Eastern Asia
 - B. Central Africa
 - C. North America
 - **D.** Western Europe
- 34. Over the past 100 years, there has been a widespread trend among Western nations towards
 - A. emphasizing the importance of patriotism and national pride
 - B. reducing the levels of political equality among people
 - C. eliminating private ownership of land and businesses
 - **D.** placing less importance on new technologies
- 35. Nations are most likely to come into conflict if they try to
 - A. raise the standard of living
 - B. increase international trade
 - C. encourage citizen patriotism
 - D. expand territorial boundaries

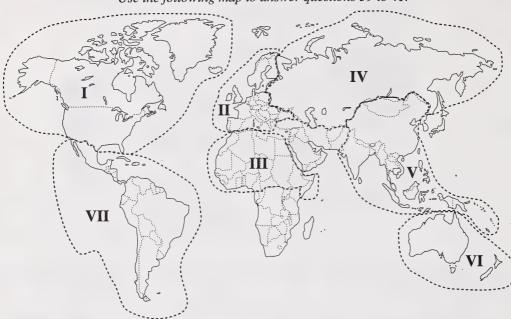


Questions 36 to 70 focus on challenges to the global environment.



- **36.** Shopping centres, large homes, high wages, and full employment **best** describe which characteristic of society?
 - A. Standard of living
 - **B.** Rate of population growth
 - C. Traditional economic system
 - D. Level of technological development
- 37. Global population since 1900 has grown most as a result of
 - **A.** a decrease in death rates
 - **B.** an increase in death rates ·
 - **C.** a decrease in food shortages
 - **D.** an increase in food supplies
- 38. The phrase "global interdependence" suggests that each nation in the world
 - **A.** faces problems that no other nation faces
 - **B.** relies upon other nations in order to prosper
 - C. chooses to do what is in its own best interests
 - **D.** contributes equally to environmental problems

Use the following map to answer questions 39 to 41.



- 39. Geographically, the largest proportion of Region III is
 - A. swampland
 - B. rain forest
 - C. mountain
 - D. desert
- **40.** Which region is characterized by high levels of economic development, resource consumption, and waste production?
 - A. Region I
 - B. Region III
 - C. Region V
 - D. Region VII
- 41. Which of the following regions from the map is correctly matched to a major issue affecting quality of life in that region?

Region	Major Issue
Region I	Rapid population growth
Region II	Underdevelopment
Region III	Widespread poverty
Region IV	Lack of natural resources
	Region I Region II Region III



Use the following comment to answer question 42.

Sure, I enjoy having
some spending money and owning things like my
CD player, video games, and clothing, but to me there are
other things just as important. I think having a good relationship
with family and friends is necessary. So is having good health.
I also love nature and camping. I would be an unhappy
person if our environment was ruined.

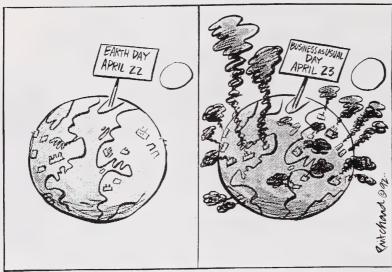


- 42. This teenager's comments have defined her personal view concerning
 - A. economic disparity
 - **B.** standard of living
 - C. cultural diversity
 - D. quality of life
- **43.** Which of the following activities would **best** demonstrate Canada's interdependence with the rest of the world?
 - A. Reading a history of Canadian Native cultures
 - B. Studying a book on how government in Canada operates
 - C. Visiting another country to learn more about its history and traditions
 - **D.** Going to a grocery store and noting the source nation for various products
- **44.** To be ethnocentric is to believe that the traditions of other ethnic groups are inferior to your own.

Considering this definition, what is the **best** example of ethnocentrism?

- A. Criticizing the style of clothing worn in another culture
- B. Disapproving of the nuclear arms race because of the threat to peace
- C. Disapproving of a government that imposes heavy taxes on its citizens
- D. Criticizing companies that manufacture products that destroy the ozone layer

Use the following cartoon to answer question 45.



—from Portfoolio 8

45. The cartoonist is suggesting that

- A. the threat of global war is always present
- **B.** the world faces a problem of overpopulation
- C. environmental problems are not taken seriously enough
- **D.** economic development is the world's most important need

46. Sustainable development refers to the creation of economic activities that

- A. will last for a very long time
- **B.** employ many unskilled workers
- C. produce big profits for investors
- D. do not consume natural resources

47. Primary industrial activities are those that

- A. manufacture finished goods
- **B.** take resources from the earth
- C. provide services to the public
- **D.** refine and process natural resources



Use the following opinion to answer questions 48 and 49.

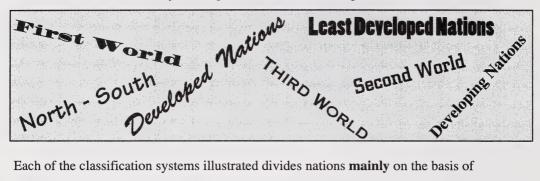


The problem with the assistance that Western nations give to the developing world is that most of it is the wrong kind. We build mass transport networks and huge hydroelectric power plants in nations where farmers still use wooden plows and oxen. Instead of helping the people with their daily economic development, we in the West want megaprojects that will capture huge headlines.

- 48. The speaker is most critical of the
 - A. United Nations food aid programs
 - **B.** industrial aid to the developing world
 - C. backward nature of Third World agriculture
 - **D.** International Monetary Fund's loans to poor nations
- **49.** Which type of economic assistance would the speaker suggest for improving conditions in developing nations?
 - A. Advice on how to grow more cash crops
 - **B.** A superhighway to speed up transportation
 - C. Helping set up a steel refinery in a nation's capital
 - D. Helping farmers improve their agricultural practices
- 50. Which statistic most directly indicates a nation's wealth?
 - A. Literacy Rate
 - B. Persons Per Doctor
 - . C. Gross National Product
 - D. Population Growth Rate

- 51. In recent years, which continent has suffered most severely from civil wars and famines that have required large-scale, international relief programs?
 - A. Asia
 - Africa В.
 - C. Europe
 - North America D.

Use the following illustration to answer question 52.



- 52. Each of the classification systems illustrated divides nations mainly on the basis of
 - A. political ideas
 - В. religious beliefs
 - C. cultural traditions
 - economic conditions D.
- 53. The ozone layer is important because it protects people from
 - Α. acid rain
 - В. ultraviolet rays
 - C. the Greenhouse Effect
 - D. extreme weather fluctuations
- 54. In general, as nations experience economic development and technological growth, there is a drop in the
 - A. standard of living for highly educated people
 - В. rate at which natural resources are consumed
 - C. average life expectancy for both males and females
 - proportion of people working in agricultural production D.

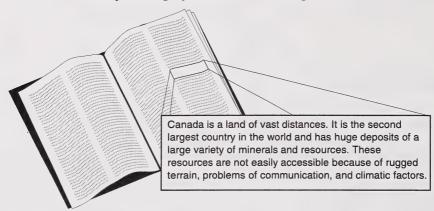
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Use the following table to answer questions 55 and 56.

	Country I	Country II	Country III	Country IV
Population (in millions)	75	5	65	20
Area (km²)	150 000	500 000	35 000	1 000 000
Population density (km²)	500	10	1 850	20
Percent urban population	80	10	20	55
Annual birth rate (per 1 000)	12	38	45	20
Annual death rate (per 1 000)	11	22	25	14
Life expectancy (in years)	74	56	49	64

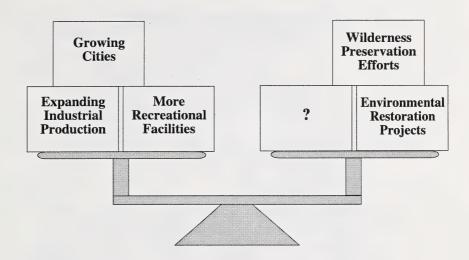
- **55.** Which country is likely the **most** industrialized?
 - A. Country I
 - B. Country II
 - C. Country III
 - D. Country IV
- **56.** Which country likely has the **most limited** social and health services?
 - A. Country I
 - B. Country II
 - C. Country III
 - D. Country IV

Use the following information to answer question 57.



- 57. The above passage helps define Canada's
 - A. rural environment
 - B. cultural environment
 - C. political environment
 - D. physical environment
- **58.** Because communism as a system of government has collapsed in many nations, which term, used to identify these nations, has become outdated?
 - A. Third World nations
 - B. Second World nations
 - C. The Developed nations
 - **D.** The Less Developed nations
- 59. In order to repay debts to foreign sources, governments of many nations have
 - A. reduced spending on social programs
 - B. increased levels of military spending
 - C. increased imports of luxury items
 - **D.** reduced production of cash crops
- 60. Farming that raises enough food to supply the farm family's needs is known as
 - A. market farming
 - B. cash-crop farming
 - C. subsistence farming
 - D. commercial farming

Use the following diagram to answer questions 61 and 62.



- **61.** What would be the **most appropriate** title to place in the box with the question mark?
 - A. Human Rights Laws
 - **B.** Freeway Construction
 - C. Increasing Populations
 - D. Public Recycling Programs
- **62.** Which would be the **best** title for the diagram?
 - **A.** Weighing the Benefits of Economic Growth and Development
 - B. Weighing the Cost of Pollution and Resource Consumption
 - C. Balancing Economic Growth and Ecological Preservation
 - D. Balancing Standard of Living with Quality of Life
- **63.** How do birth and death rates in Canada compare to the average birth and death rates of developing nations?
 - **A.** The Canadian birth and death rates are lower.
 - **B.** The Canadian birth and death rates are higher.
 - **C.** The Canadian birth rate is higher, but the death rate is lower.
 - **D.** The Canadian death rate is higher, but the birth rate is lower.



Use the following facts to answer question 64.

Fact I: In North America and Western Europe, there are many people living in poverty.

Fact II: Many people in the world are happy to live a traditional lifestyle with few "modern" conveniences.

Fact III: Suicide and divorce rates in Europe and North America are among the highest in the world.

Fact IV: Some organizations are working to encourage people to produce handcrafted products, using traditional raw materials and production techniques.

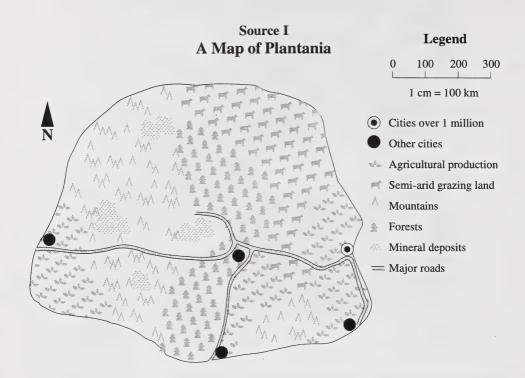
- **64.** Which two facts present the **best** evidence to prove that technological growth and development do **not** mean an end to major social problems?
 - A. Facts I and II
 - **B.** Facts I and III
 - C. Facts II and III
 - D. Facts II and IV
- 65. Materialism is defined as
 - A. a strong belief in religion
 - B. the desire to collect wealth and property
 - C. a concern for the future of the environment
 - **D.** the belief that the family is an important institution

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 66 to 67.



- 66. According to the cartoon, a problem facing the United States is whether or not to
 - A. offer food or military assistance to the world's needy
 - **B.** encourage the use of birth control methods around the world
 - C. put the needs of its own citizens ahead of the needs of others
 - **D.** export food for profit or help nations become agriculturally self-sufficient
- 67. The cartoon suggests that the majority of the world's children are
 - A. illiterate
 - B. orphaned
 - C. independent
 - D. undernourished

Use the following sources about an imaginary nation to answer questions 68 to 70, and to complete the writing assignment on page 30.



Source II Statistical Data for Plantania

Annual Population Growth Rate	3.2%
Average Life Expectancy	47 years
Per Capita GNP (\$US)	\$278
Literacy Rate	24%
Unemployment Rate	21%
Major Exports	Cotton, Coffee, Sugar
Mineral Resources	Tin, Copper, Iron Ore (All undeveloped)

- 68. The sources indicate that Plantania is most likely a
 - A. developing nation, because of its low GNP
 - B. developed nation, because of its industrial base
 - C. developed nation, because of its high population
 - **D.** developing nation, because of its mineral resource base
- **69.** Which statistic from Source II gives the **most** information about the types of economic activities in Plantania?
 - A. Literacy Rate
 - B. Major Exports
 - C. Per Capita GNP
 - D. Annual Population Growth Rate
- **70.** According to Source I, the **greatest** concentration of population in Plantania is in the
 - A. northeast
 - B. southeast
 - C. northwest
 - D. southwest

Please turn the page to complete Written Response II.

Written Response II—15 marks

Use your knowledge, the sources on page 28, and information from the selected-response questions to complete the following task.

Imagine you are on your last day of a one-month journey through Plantania.

Write a letter to a friend in which you describe what life is like for the people of Plantania. In your letter, discuss such things as the work people do, their lifestyles, and the facilities (buildings, roads, parks, schools, etc.) that you have seen in Plantania.

For ideas and planning

Continued



For finished work

Continued



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You have now completed this examination. You may wish to take the time to review your selected-response answers and revise your written work.



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